

Onoma 57

Journal of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences

ISSN: 0078-463X; e-ISSN: 1783-1644

Journal homepage: <https://onomajournal.org/>

Research on chrematonyms in Poland: Background, conceptions, development, achievements, perspectives

Artur Galkowski*

University of Łódź, Poland

To cite this article: Galkowski, Artur. 2022. Research on chrematonyms in Poland: Background, conceptions, development, achievements, perspectives. *Onoma* 57, 53–72. DOI: 10.34158/ONOMA.57/2022/4

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.34158/ONOMA.57/2022/4>

© *Onoma* and the author.

Article history

Received on 1 May 2022.

Final form accepted on 3 January 2023.

Published online on 31 January 2023.

Research on chrematonyms in Poland: Background, conceptions, development, achievements, perspectives

Abstract: The article is a theoretical review of research on chrematonyms in Poland. This kind of research is a part of the onomastic subdiscipline called chrematonomastics. The historical background is taken into account, including the development of concepts adapted by Polish onomastic schools undertaking the linguistic and cultural systematization of chrematonymic units. The definition and scope of chrematonymy in Poland indicates a broad approach to chrematonymic objects, which include the names of the products of modern civilisation, both tangible and intangible. In addition, the considerations include a discussion of

* Contact: University of Łódź, Poland, artur.galkowski@uni.lodz.pl

chrematonomastic terminology and taxonomy, which require ordering, also in an interdisciplinary context.

Keywords: Chrematonym, chrematonomastics, onomastic theory, Poland.

Les études sur les chrematonymes en Pologne : Contextes, concepts, développement, résultats, perspectives

Résumé : L'article est une contribution à un examen théorique de la recherche sur les chrematonymes en Pologne. Il est reconnu que ce type de recherche fait partie de la sous-discipline onomastique appelée chrematonomastique. Le contexte historique est pris en compte ainsi que le développement de concepts adaptés par les écoles onomastiques polonaises entreprenant la systématisation linguistique et culturelle des unités chrematonymiques. La définition et la portée de la chrematonymie en Pologne indiquent une approche large dans le domaine des objets chrematonymiques incluant l'espace des noms des produits de la civilisation moderne, tant matériels qu'immatériels. En outre, les considérations théoriques comprennent une discussion sur la terminologie et la taxonomie chrematonomastique qui nécessitent une mise en ordre dans les études onomastiques ainsi que dans un contexte interdisciplinaire.

Mots-clés : Chrematonymie, chrematonomastique, théorie onomastique, Pologne.

Forschung zu Chrematonymen in Polen: Hintergründe, Konzepte, Entwicklung, Ergebnisse, Perspektiven

Zusammenfassung: Der Artikel bildet einen theoretischen Überblick über die Forschung zu Chrematonymen in Polen. Dieser Wissenschaftsbereich ist unter der Bezeichnung Chrematonomastik als eine besondere onomastische Subdisziplin zu verstehen. Dabei wird auf den historischen Hintergrund eingegangen, einschließlich der Entwicklung von Konzepten, die von polnischen onomastischen Schulen übernommen wurden und für eine sprachliche und kulturelle Systematisierung von chrematonymischen Einheiten angewendet werden. Die Definition und der Umfang der Chrematonymie in Polen verweisen auf einen breiten Ansatz im Bereich der chrematonymischen Objekte, der den Raum der Namen von materiellen und immateriellen Produkten der modernen Zivilisation umfasst. Darüber hinaus beinhalten die theoretischen Überlegungen eine Diskussion über die chrematonomastische Terminologie und Taxonomie, die auch in einem interdisziplinären Kontext eine Strukturierung erfordert.

Schlüsselbegriffe: Chrematonym, Chrematonomastik, onomastische Theorie, Polen.

Research on chrematonyms in Poland: Background, conceptions, development, achievements, perspectives

ARTUR GALKOWSKI

1. Introduction

One of the chrematonomastic sessions of the 27th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Kraków was dedicated to names of vessels, warships and railway locomotives. It has resulted in two important theses about the issue, which I would like to develop in this paper.

Firstly, chrematonyms have been considered as the ‘characteristic names of even more characteristic single objects’ (ships, vehicles, etc.), which is indisputable and fits into every possible definition and scope of chrematonymy as a category of proper names.

Secondly, this type of onyms was placed in chrematonomastics, considered here as a subdiscipline of onomastics. This area of name studies is developing very dynamically today, whether we want to call it *chrematonomastics* or otherwise, alternatively treating this field of onomastic study as a branch of “abionomastics”, “quasi-onomastics” or “interdisciplinary study”.

At the language level, we are dealing here with linguistic units which exhibit proprial and appellative features simultaneously and can be considered as underlying a certain communication process (“chrematonymy communication process”). For example, the name of the *Fiat Multipla* model or the name of the *Princes Czartoryski Museum* in Kraków can be approached to varying degrees both from the point of view of general lexis and of onymic structures.

My statement pertains to a scientific parameter which has been accepted in Polish onomastics, and even more broadly – in linguistics and humanities in Poland. In the same way, chrematonomastics (Pol. *chrematonomastyka*) is recognized as a valid onomastic subdiscipline and chrematonyms (Pol. sing. *chrematonim*, pl. *chrematonimy*) are approved as an intelligible and substantiated category of proper names. This view is also well established in other West Slavic countries, including Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

2. Towards a definition

Polish chrematonomastics has a relatively short and irregular history, assuming that it was founded before anyone coined such a metaonomastic

term. Its beginnings are connected with onomastic research, likewise interdisciplinary works, such as maritime or descriptive-military studies on the naming of ships, boats, and later trains and planes. The origins of this type of research can be traced back to the late 1950s and early 1960s, but it is still far from advanced in the 1980s, and its development begins in the mid-1990s. Publications in this field appear mainly in specialist non-humanist journals, addressing the issue of nomenclature and then moving to linguistics and onomastics (see, e.g., Górniewicz 1962; Brocki 1965, cfr. Brocki 1970, 1976; Głowacki 1990).

In the following decades the scope of this branch of onomastics in Poland (and in other countries) expanded, reaching a state which was intentionally and unintentionally outlined by the chrematonomastic papers published as results of the 27th ICOS (see Bijak & Swoboda & Walkowiak 2023). Moreover, probably not all the speakers of the chrematonomastic sessions expected to discuss just chrematonyms in their sessions, especially those directing their interests towards the field of business communication.

Definitely, it can be seen that chrematonomastics is dominated by the research of names related to the economic area, in the Western European perspective falling within the scope of ‘econymy’ (Germ. *Ökonymie*, a concept introduced by Platen 1997 and successively developed by Koß 1999). This was pointed out by Barbara Czopek-Kopciuch in her paper presenting Western European views on chrematonymy (2012), published in a volume entirely dedicated to the emerging chrematonomastic studies in Poland, entitled *Chrematonimia jako fenomen współczesności* [Chrematonymy as a phenomenon of modern times¹] (Biolik & Duma 2012), which was the outcome of one of the cyclical Polish and international onomastic conferences called MiOKO, held in Olsztyn in 2010. It is significant that the organisers of the conference and at the same time the editors of the volume indicated in the preface to the book that chrematonyms are “names of products of human hands and thought” (Biolik & Duma 2012: 9).

Nevertheless, the field of chrematonymy and chrematonomastics is not only the domain of names of individual man-made objects or the collection of trademarks, brand names, ergonyms and the like identified within “commercial onomastics”. This is, of course, the main sector of chrematonomastics, but the discipline goes beyond the discourse on economic naming. It also covers names relating to the formal and informal gathering of people under a particular denominational label, names of social activities, as well as names of intangible cultural achievements which are the results of intellectual, artistic, practical, and even spiritual human activity.

Although there is relative doubt as to whether we are definitely talking

¹ Throughout the text, translations or paraphrased equivalents in English are given, for which the author of this paper is fully responsible.

about chrematonyms in each of these subdomains, this is largely a matter of the accepted convention. Much depends on the definition, but also on the inevitable connections in perceiving chrematonymy through the prism of other onymic categories – mainly through the prism of toponymy (e.g., a shop in the topographical layer of a city can be considered as a place; it is a problem that has been pointed out by many scholars, for instance [Ewa Rzetelska-Feleszko](#), who theorised on the identification of shop names and other similar brand names, Pol. *firmonimy* in general, as microtoponyms; see, e.g., [Rzetelska-Feleszko 1994](#)).

Chrematonymy may also be seen in the light of anthroponymy, especially when there are cases of anthroponymic transonymization and specific anthroponymization of a chrematonymic object, e.g., an artefact or a representation of a human silhouette, reaction, activity, etc. *The Frederic Chopin Monument* in Łazienki Park in Warsaw may serve as an example here, as it conveys a vision of the human being, although the reduced form *Fryderyk Chopin* in this case referring to a bronze statue invariably remains a chrematonym in its purest “meta-prosopoeic” form.

3. Primary conceptions

[Czesław Kosyl \(1993\)](#), one of the Polish onomastics experts claimed that the names of material products are the subject of ‘prototypical chrematonymy’ (Pol. *chrematonimia właściwa*), and confronted it with an unspecified ‘non-prototypical chrematonymy’ (Pol. *chrematonimia niewłaściwa*), as if the latter lacked something in its “chrematonomasticity” (see [Kosyl 1993](#)).

It should be emphasised, however, that an excessive extension of the scope of chrematonymy also leads to aberrations. This was certainly the case in the initial phase of defining chrematonymy in Poland, which included – following the German model – the names of objects transcending material and immaterial culture, and associated with nature, e.g., the names of winds, hurricanes, typhoons and similar meteorological phenomena (anemonyms). However, anemonyms, due to the natural origin of their objects, i.e., independent of human activity, are definitely not chrematonyms, although one might wonder whether today man does not have a real and intentional influence on the creation and modification of such phenomena.

Theoretically, man is not the creator of natural phenomena such as hurricanes or typhoons. Still, there is no doubt that the names given to weather events are human inventions and they have a broadly useful, sometimes even symbolic dimension, especially if the anonymym is semanticised, i.e., denotationally and connotationally enclosed with information about the proprially identified phenomenon. The name is then a carrier of information load. So much is brought to mind by, for example, *Katrina*, the name of the hurricane that hit New Orleans and Florida in 2005.

If they remained nameless, such natural events would be difficult to identify in communication, and constantly subjected to elaborate and individualised specific descriptions. The same is true for chrematonyms and other categories of proper names. They make communication easier. Without them, we would be lost in the plethora of information about given objects in order to identify them. It is impossible not to use first names and surnames, place names or commercial names in a social context. An unimaginable and totally impractical situation.

Indeed, in Poland, the seemingly “minimal” scope of “prototypical” chrematonymy initially included anemonyms alongside the names of other objects, which were more easily given the evident status of products of human culture. These were, for instance:

- names of bells (*campanonymys*),
- names of medals and awards (*falaronymys* or *faleronymys*),
- names of ships (without a special metaonomastic term²),
- names of jewels (*tesauronymys*),
- names of precious stones (e.g., amber names *ambronymys*),
- names of means and links of transport (*poreionymys*),
- company names (*ergonymys/firmonymys*),
- product names (*pragmatonymys*),
- names of specific types of industrial production, e.g., of medicines (*pharmaconymys*).

Excluding anemonyms, this is basically how the East Slavic school proposes to define the scope of chrematonymy, as expressed in the metaonomastic definition found in Natalia Podol'skaya's *Dictionary of Russian onomastic terminology* (Podol'skaya 1988 [1978]: 146–147), where, interestingly, chrematonymy is a hyponym of pragmatonymy.

German onomastics, which uses the term *Sacheigennname*, i.e., ‘the name of an object (with a specific property/characteristic)’ alongside *chrematonym*, was supposed to include the names of certain natural phenomena, e.g., meteorological ones, within this scope. The pioneers of West Slavic chrematonomastic theory restricted this concept to *Sachnamen* (‘names of things/objects’, see Svoboda 1960).

The original “German” postulate of understanding chrematonymy appeared in Polish onomastics as a precursor of other, more recent conceptions, systematised as *Sachnamen* (‘names of things/objects’) by Mieczysław Karaś (1968).

This could be confirmed by the inclusion of publications on “chrematonymy” in BOP5 [Bibliography of Polish onomastics from 1991 to 2000 inclusive]. In the table of contents of this volume and consequently in the body of the book, under *chrematonymys* (as one of the groups of “other categories of proper names”) we have the following: “a. Names of musical ensembles; b.

² In Italian onomastics called *naonimi* (< Gr. ναός *naús* ‘ship’).

Names of military units. Names of sports teams; c. Names of industrial products; d. Names of companies; e. Names of stars and meteorological phenomena”. Point e., i.e., astronoms, in general, and meteorological terms, in particular, were left out of the chrematonymic section in successive bibliographies of Polish onomastics published by the Kraków onomastics centre (BOP6-BOP10).

This vision of the scope of chrematonymy persisted for a time according to the concept presented by the Polish linguist Przemysław Zwoliński at the 13th ICOS in Kraków in 1978. It was probably the first time that a scholar discussed the place of chrematonyms in onomastics in such a broad, international forum (Zwoliński 1982).

Zwoliński drew attention to two perspectives on perceiving the scope of chrematonymy: the minimalist and the maximalist. Both take into account only the names of tangible and intangible cultural products.

As can be seen, the planting of the idea of chrematonomastics occurred quite early in Poland, but what is again puzzling is that in the dictionary of Slavic onomastic terminology *Osnoven sistem i terminologija na slovenskata onomastika* (Vidoeski et al. 1983), we do not find an equivalent of this term in Polish.

4. Adaptation of the extended definition

Chrematonomastics became established and inspired many researchers only in the late 1980s (after the 1988 conference on chrematonymy from the point of view of theory and practice in Ústí nad Labem in Czechia; see Šrámek & Kuba 1989) and after the dissemination of several other studies by Czech and Slovak onomasticians, such as Rudolf Šrámek and Miloslava Knappová, who in 1996 published two parts of the chapter *Namen von Sachen (Chrematonymie)* in the international onomastics handbook *Name studies* (Šrámek & Knappová 1996).

In Poland, in fact, initially both definitions of chrematonymy were accepted:

- the first, East Slavic minimalist one, presented, e.g., by the aforementioned Czesław Kosyl in his articles: *Chrematonimy* [Chrematonyms] (Kosyl 1993), followed by *Chrematonimia* [Chrematonymy] (Kosyl 2003);
- the second, West Slavic maximalist one, developed by Edward Breza in his article under the title which simultaneously became the most pertinent definition of chrematonymy, i.e., *Nazwy obiektów i instytucji związanych z nowoczesną cywilizacją (chrematonimy)* [The names of objects and institutions connected with modern civilisation (chrematonyms)] (Breza 1998).

Both of these schools attempted a theoretical generalisation of the branch of name studies which would deal with chrematonyms, i.e., chrematonomastics, but two mistakes were made. Kosyl’s was content-related – the scholar defined chrematonymy as “a branch of onomastics dealing with chrematonyms”

(Kosyl 2003: 371), while chrematonymy is, after all, a collection of chrematonyms. On the other hand, Breza called scholars of chrematonyms *chrematonimiści* (Breza 1998: 357), meanwhile in Polish the term is *chrematonomaści*, consistent with the name of the corresponding onomastic discipline *chrematonomastyka* ‘chrematonomastics’.

The term *chrematonomastyka* had initially appeared in the works of Robert Mrózek (Mrózek 2002)³, and was then developed in my own works (e.g., in the chapter titled *Chrematonomastyka jako autonomizująca się subdyscyplina nauk onomastycznych* [Chrematonomastics as an autonomising subdiscipline of onomastic sciences], Gałkowski 2011b), especially in my monograph promoting the maximalist conception of chrematonymy *Chrematonimy w funkcji kulturowo-użytkowej. Onomastyczne studium porównawcze na materiale polskim, włoskim, francuskim* [Cultural and practical functions of chrematonyms. A comparative onomastic study with reference to Polish, Italian and French examples] (Gałkowski 2011a).

Among Polish onomasticians who inspired me and had popularised the idea of chrematonymy in the maximalist conception, I would like to mention Ewa Jakus-Borkowa, who devoted a whole chapter to chrematonyms in her compendium *Nazewnictwo polskie* [Polish name studies] (Jakus-Borkowa 1987). In Jakus-Borkowa’s opinion, chrematonyms comprise among others the titles of literary works as products of human intellectual and artistic creativity. I realise that this is an area currently reserved almost strictly and exclusively for literary onomastics, but from the point of view of onomastics and linguistics, titles of literary works and other cultural texts are in fact chrematonyms. Such a view is rarely put forward. I dare to agree with it, while I fully understand the adoption of such branches of onymy as *ideonymy*, *medionymy*, *chrononymy*, *documentonymy* and the like.

For the proper interpretation of this view, I should also add that, principally, I may consider titles of literary works as chrematonyms, but of course I do not consider names used in the content of literary texts as such, unless they clearly belong to chrematonymy (e.g., *Nautilus* in Jules Verne’s novels). With some delimitation, the title of a novel like *Twenty thousand leagues under the seas* (1870) is a chrematonym, just as the title of the painting *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo Da Vinci is an ideonym (a kind of chrematonym). Both onyms are names of artistic creations.

In later years up to the present, Ewa Jakus-Borkowa has contributed to the ordering of chrematonymy, dealing primarily with the so-called “cosmic chrematonymy”, which embraces a range of names of artificial objects used for space exploration and other objects and institutions that have a direct connection with astronomy (*Polskie nazewnictwo kosmiczne* [Polish cosmic

³ The name *chrematonomastics* was first used in Czech by Rudolf Šrámek (Cz. *chrématonomastika*, Šrámek 1999: 16).

naming], [Jakus-Borkowa 2004](#)).

It is worth adding that this type and similar genres of what I would call “technical chrematonymy” are largely present in specialist terminologies, as confirmed by the works of Jakus-Borkowa, as well as other linguists, such as Jadwiga Waniakowa (e.g., *Polska naukowa terminologia astronomiczna* [Polish scientific astronomical terminology], [Waniakowa 2003](#)).

Incidentally, I recognise that branding (industrial and commercial onomastics) in many aspects also constitutes a part of “(socio-)technical chrematonymy”.

5. Development and achievements

The ordering of chrematonymy in the study of Polish and international onomastics has become a scientific challenge for many Polish linguists, especially in the last two decades.

In the aforementioned series of bibliographies of Polish onomastics in 1950s–1960s ([BOP1-BOP2](#)) works which can be classified as chrematonomastic are sporadic.

The bibliography for the years 1971–1980 ([BOP3](#)) includes 37 publications on names of industrial products, but also 2 publications on names of restaurants and bookstores, 2 publications on names of music bands and 4 on names of military units and sports teams.

A certain downtime in the development of this branch of Polish onomastics occurred in the following decade. In the bibliography for the years 1981–1990 ([BOP4](#)), only 9 publications on names of industrial products can be found. Studies on names of vehicles are combined under one heading with publications on names of restaurants, smithies and matrimonial agencies.

In the bibliography for the years 1991–2000 ([BOP5](#)), there are already several dozen works of chrematonomastic character, nearly 60.

In subsequent bibliographies, the number of chrematonomastic publications multiplies significantly: in the bibliography for the years 2001 to 2005 ([BOP6](#)), chrematonyms are separated as a broadly defined category, but without “unnecessary additions”. Exactly 85 publications are listed there, to which several items on the so-called “cosmonymy”, authored by Ewa Jakus-Borkowa, should be added.

The 2006–2010 bibliography ([BOP8](#)) gathers 99 publications plus a few cosmonymic items.

The period 2001–2010 ([BOP7](#)) is further expanded with about 25 items in the supplement.

In the onomastic bibliography published by the Kraków team in 2020 for the period from 2011 to 2015 inclusive ([BOP9](#)), we can find data on 225 publications qualified as chrematonomastic plus 16 from the realm of

“medionymy”, which *de facto* falls under chrematonymy (it is a fruitful consequence of the development of the concept implanted into onomastics and humanities by Katarzyna Skowronek and Mariusz Rutkowski; see their monograph *Media i nazwy. Z zagadnień onomastyki medialnej* [Media and names. Media onomastics], Skowronek & Rutkowski 2004).

Since 2015, the number of chrematonomastic studies has increased significantly. In the bibliography for the years 2016 until 2020 (BOP10), there are titles of nearly 300 chrematonomastic publications.

A fairly large number of Polish chrematonomastic works, limited to the field of economic naming, are listed in a bibliography rather informally created by Ilia Baranov (Baranov 2020).

This also shows that studies on “marketing chrematonymy”, as I term it in my chrematonomastic theory (Gałkowski 2011a, 2011b; 2012; 2014a, 2014b; 2017; 2018a), dominate other areas of chrematonymy (see further below).

I believe that the classification and taxonomy of chrematonymy which I proposed over 10 years ago (Gałkowski 2011a; cfr. Gałkowski 2019) has been fairly well accepted in Polish onomastics and has an influence on international onomastics, especially Slavic, but also Romance.

It is a trichotomous proposal, distinguishing a general subcategory of ‘chrematonymy in use’ (Pol. *chrematonimia użytkowa*), which is divided into three categories:

- the first – the most obvious in the context of “use/utility” – ‘marketing chrematonymy’ (Pol. *chrematonimia marketingowa*): names of economic entities, companies and products, their brands, etc.;
- the second – ‘social chrematonymy’ (Pol. *chrematonimia społecznościowa*): names of social groups (associations, foundations, parties, communities, etc.);
- the third – ‘ideative chrematonymy’ (Pol. *chrematonimia ideacyjna*): names of actions and results of an intellectual nature, e.g., artistic, educational, scientific, etc. (names of concerts, competitions, projects, conferences, various events and initiatives).

Thus, the biggest interest is invariably focused on “marketing chrematonymy”, which has been the subject of numerous publications in Poland, including monographs, such as *Logonimy podmiotów gospodarczych w północno-zachodniej Polsce w ostatnim dziesięcioleciu XX wieku* [Logonyms of business entities in North-Western Poland in the last decade of the 20th century] (Frankowska-Kozak 2009); *Ergonimy komercyjne w polskiej i rosyjskiej przestrzeni językowej* [Commercial ergonyms in Polish and Russian language space] (Szelewski 2010); *Nazwy własne obiektów handlowo-usługowych w przestrzeni miasta* [Proper names of retail and service facilities in the city space] (Siwiec 2012). Chrematonymy in this context is sometimes classified as a special type of urbanonymy and is even called “urbachrematonymy”.

The marketing character of chrematonymy is then visible in studies on advertising discourse, slogans and names of purely social organisations and

similar structures (see, e.g., *Nomi delle organizzazioni non profit in Italia nella prospettiva crematonomastica* [Names of non-profit organisations in Italy in the crematonomastic perspective], Groblińska 2022).

Contemporary Polish crematonomastics directs its attention to crematonymic units in Polish and on Polish territory, as well as in other linguistic and cultural areas, Slavic (e.g., Russian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Czech, Ukrainian), English (examining, e.g., the English influence on branding), German, Romance (in my case, particularly, the Franco- and Italophone area).

This is why we can assume a relevant contribution of Polish onomasticians to the development of, for instance, Russian, Bulgarian, Czech, Ukrainian, German and Italian crematonomastics (Borowiak 2021; Gałkowski 2015; Groblińska 2019; Rzetelska-Feleszko 2000; Sojka-Masztalercz 2004; Szelewski 2010; Dacewicz 2011; Stelmach 2019; Szczek & Kałasznik 2014).

When studying crematonymy in territorial categories, it happens that the material is limited to a single urban centre, voivodeship, or region, hence, for example, we speak of “Ostrołęka crematonymy” (Czyż 2013), “Toruń crematonymy” (Jadanowska 2014), “Kashubian crematonymy” (Klinkosz 2013), etc. This is a rather inaccurate criterion for defining a framework of crematonymy, because, especially in the case of the marketing approach, many crematonymic units have a macroonymic character, in particular when they enter the media and Internet space.

In my opinion, we can talk about the “macro-” and “microcrematonymic” formula, which depends on the communication status and range of a particular crematonym. For example, the names *4F* (a Polish brand of sportswear), *Bakoma* (a Polish brand of dairy products), *Lucznik* (a brand of sewing machine producer from Radom), as well as the *University of Warsaw* or *Sopot Festival* are “macrocrematonyms” (the reach of these onyms is wide, not only local), while the name of the hairdressing salon *Sztuka Czesania* [The art of combing] in Głowno near Łódź is a “microcrematonym” (the reach of the name is local).

Another kind of achievement is the concentration of the research on a particular type of named objects in Polish crematonomastics, hence, for example, such theories and projects devoted to them as the above-mentioned “cosmic crematonymy” (Jakus-Borkowa 2004), but also “railway crematonymy” (*Nazewnictwo kolejowe. Na materiale języka polskiego, rosyjskiego i czeskiego* [Railway naming. On the Polish, Russian and Czech material], Tomasik 2016), “pharmacological crematonymy” or “pharmaconymy” (developed by several Polish onomasticians, quite extensively by Samuela Tomasik; see her newest monography *O współczesnym nazewnictwie produktów leczniczych* [On the modern naming of medicinal products], Tomasik 2021), or the latest concepts of “crematonymy of alcohol products” (see, e.g., *Nazwy wódek polskich i z krajów byłego Związku Radzieckiego. Aspekt kulturowo-językowy* [Names of vodkas made in Poland and in countries of the former Soviet Union. A cultural and linguistic aspect]), Stelmach 2019), “political crematonymy” (see, e.g.,

O pewnym typie nowych polskich i słowackich chrematonimów (nazwy organizacji politycznych i banków) [On a certain type of new Polish and Slovak chrematonyms (names of political organisations and banks)], Nowakowska & Odaloš 1999; *Nazwy komitetów wyborczych w wyborach samorządowych w województwie śląskim w 2006 roku* [Names of electoral committees in the 2006 local elections in the Silesian Voivodeship], Swoboda 2010/2011), “sport chrematonymy” (e.g., *Z badań nad nazewnictwem klubów i organizacji sportowych ziemi chojnickiej* [Research on the names of sports clubs and organisations in the Chojnice area], Jaruszewski 2014), “religious chrematonymy” (e.g., *Święta religijne w języku zapisane* [Religious holidays noted in the language], Grabka 2005; *Nazwy świąt katolickich w świadomości współczesnych użytkowników polszczyzny* [Names of Catholic holidays in the consciousness of contemporary Polish speakers], Dawidziak-Kładoczna 2015; *Real and quasi-herotonyms as contextualized and conceptualized intercultural names*, Gałkowski 2020; *Leksyka religijna jako wartościujący komponent chrematonimii marketingowej* [Religious lexis as a valuing component of marketing chrematonymy], Łuc 2020), “funeral chrematonymy” (see *Dziedzictwo mitologii starożytnych w polskiej chrematonimii funeralnej* [The heritage of ancient mythologies in Polish funerary chrematonymy], Puda-Blokesz 2021), “chrematonimia wojskowa” (see Włoskiewicz 2020), etc.⁴

An interesting trend in chrematonomastic research in Poland is also the diachronic perspective, which emphasises the division of chrematonymy into periods, especially economic ones: the pre-war period, the post-war socialist period until 1989, the first two decades of the free democratic country and the modern times, i.e., the period from 2010 until today. Each of these epochs had an impact on the shape and development of chrematonymy, e.g., the communist period, which significantly restricted economic freedom, did not favour the creativity of naming, and even limited and reduced it (see, e.g., Myszka 2017; Przybylska 2019; Lindner 2020).

At the end of this overview, I can hint at the fact that Polish chrematonomastics employs diverse, but so far usually rather traditional research methods, e.g., structural, semantic, as well as pragmatic and cultural analysis of specific chrematonomastics.

More innovative research methods of Polish chrematonomasticians include, for example, combining verbal and non-verbal approaches, i.e., analysing, above all, marketing chrematonymy in the context of visual communication and processes of name reification (see *Polskie i bułgarskie firmonimy w perspektywie komunikacji wizualnej* [Polish and Bulgarian firmonyms from the perspective of visual communication], Borowiak 2021).

⁴ I do not want to overemphasize, but it is possible to imagine other, different and sophisticated types of chrematonymy, depending on the object(s) studied (e.g., “military chrematonymy”, “media chrematonymy”, “gastronomy chrematonymy”, “scholarly chrematonymy”, etc.).

6. Perspectives

In the short or long run, we should expect the development of Polish chrematonomastics research towards discussing it in the light of some advanced linguistic methodologies, e.g., more specialized comparative and contrastive studies, corpus linguistics and Internet lexicography.

We should also announce a broader connection of Polish and not only Polish chrematonomastics with extra-onomastic methodologies, e.g., semiotics, marketing, sociology, anthropology, new media studies, literary theory, discourse studies, translation and religious perspectives (see, e.g., Domaciuk-Czarny 2016; Kaszewski 2016; Gałkowski 2018b; Stelmach 2018; Łomzik 2020; Borowiak 2021), as well as new fields of research, connected, among others, with new technologies, artificial intelligence (AI), robotics or the so-called Internet of Things (IoT) and, in a way, natural sciences.

Other ideas important to chrematonomastics are: posthumanism and transhumanism. Moreover, in the case of research into the names of things (made by human hands), the most important idea in contemporary humanities is undoubtedly the so-called *turn to materiality*. It is hard to imagine contemporary or future serious research in chrematonomastics that would avoid such concepts. Some of this kind of research is in progress or one can even point to their precursory publications. The near future will confirm and verify new research perspectives, both in Poland and worldwide.

References

- Baranov, Iliia. 2020. *Bibliography on commercial names*. Version cyrlat-2.7711. (<http://www.brnd.name/bibliography/>) (Accessed 2022-02-28.)
- Bijak, Urszula & Swoboda, Paweł & Walkowiak, Justyna (eds.). 2023. *Proceedings of the 27th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences Onomastics in interaction with other branches of science*, Kraków, 22–27 August 2021, vol. 3: *General and applied onomastics. Literary Onomastics. Chrematonomastics*. Reports. Kraków: WUJ.
- Biolik, Maria & Duma, Jerzy (eds.). 2012. *Chrematonimia jako fenomen współczesności* [Chrematonymy as a phenomenon of modern times]. Olsztyn: Wydawnictwo UWM w Olsztynie.
- BOP1 = *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej do roku 1958 włącznie* [Bibliography of Polish onomastics up to and including 1958]. 1960. Compiled by Karaś, Mieczysław et al. Kraków: PWN.
- BOP2 = *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej od roku 1959 do roku 1970 włącznie* [Bibliography of Polish onomastics for the years 1959–1970]. 1972. Compiled by Taszycki, Witold et al. Kraków: Wydawnictwa UJ.

- BOP3 = *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej od roku 1971 do roku 1980 włącznie* [Bibliography of Polish onomastics for the years 1971–1980]. 1983. Compiled by Karaś, Mieczysław et al. Warszawa: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich – Wydawnictwo PAN.
- BOP4 = *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej od roku 1981 do roku 1990 włącznie* [Bibliography of Polish onomastics for the years 1981–1990]. 1992. Compiled by Karaś, Mieczysław et al. Kraków: Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN.
- BOP5 = *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej od roku 1991 do roku 2000 włącznie* [Bibliography of Polish onomastics for the years 1991–2000]. 2001. Compiled by Przybytek, Rozalia & Rymut, Kazimierz. Kraków: Wydawnictwo Naukowe DWN.
- BOP6 = *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej od roku 2001 do roku 2005 włącznie* [Bibliography of Polish onomastics for the years 2001–2005]. 2016. Compiled by Nobis, Iwona & Przybytek, Rozalia. Kraków: Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN.
- BOP7 = *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej od roku 2001 do roku 2010 włącznie. Suplement* [Bibliography of Polish onomastics for the years 2001–2010. Supplement]. 2016. Compiled by Nobis, Iwona & Przybytek, Rozalia. Kraków: Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN.
- BOP8 = *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej od roku 2006 do roku 2010 włącznie* [Bibliography of Polish onomastics for the years 2006–2010]. 2016. Compiled by Nobis, Iwona. Kraków: Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN.
- BOP9 = *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej od roku 2011 do roku 2015 włącznie* [Bibliography of Polish onomastics for the years 2011–2015]. 2020. Compiled by Nobis, Iwona. Kraków: Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN.
- BOP10 = *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej od roku 2016 do roku 2020 włącznie* [Bibliography of Polish onomastics for the years 2016–2020]. 2021. Compiled by Nobis, Iwona. Kraków: Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN.
- Borowiak, Patryk. 2021. *Polskie i bułgarskie firmonimy w perspektywie komunikacji wizualnej* [Polish and Bulgarian firmonyms from the perspective of visual communication]. Poznań: Wydawnictwo UAM.
- Breza, Edward. 1998. Nazwy obiektów i instytucji związanych z nowoczesną cywilizacją (chrematonimy) [The names of objects and institutions connected with modern civilisation (chrematonyms)]. In Rzetelska-Feleszko, Ewa (ed.), *Polskie nazwy własne. Encyklopedia* [Polish proper names. Encyclopedia], 343–361. Warszawa-Kraków: TNW-IJP PAN.
- Brocki, Zygmunt. 1965. Nazwy statków a językoznawstwo. (Przyczynek do zagadnienia praktycznych zastosowań językoznawstwa) [Ship names and linguistics. (A contribution to the practical applications of linguistics)]. *Poradnik Językowy* 1, 17–22.

- Brocki, Zygmunt. 1970. Co to jest nazewnictwo marynistyczne? [What is nautical naming?]. *Poradnik Językowy* 2, 85–90.
- Brocki, Zygmunt. 1976. Nazewnictwo samolotów polskich [Nomenclature of Polish aircrafts]. *Zpravodaj Místopisné komise ČSAV XVII*, 345–346.
- Czopek-Kopciuch, Barbara. 2012. Zachodnioeuropejskie poglądy na chrematonimię [Western European views on chrematonymy]. In Biolik, Maria & Duma, Jerzy (eds.), *Chrematonimia jako fenomen współczesności* [Chrematonymy as a phenomenon of modern times], 125–131. Olsztyn: Wydawnictwo UWM w Olsztynie.
- Czyż, Dorota. 2013. Analiza wybranych ostrołęckich chrematonimów [Analysis of selected chrematonyms in Ostrołęka]. *Zeszyty Naukowe Ostrołęckiego Towarzystwa Naukowego* 27, 48–58.
- Dacewicz, Leonarda. 2011. Nazwy rosyjskich uczelni wyższych w okresie poradzieckim [Names of Russian universities in the post-Soviet period]. *Studia Wschodniosłowiańskie XI*, 169–183.
- Dawidziak-Kładoczna, Małgorzata. 2015. Nazwy świąt katolickich w świadomości współczesnych użytkowników polszczyzny [Names of Catholic holidays in the consciousness of contemporary Polish speakers]. *Poradnik Językowy* 6, 70–83.
- Domaciuk-Czarny, Izabela. 2016. Uwagi o nazwach własnych w tekstach gier komputerowych z gatunku fantasy [Notes on proper names in texts of fantasy computer games]. *Prace Językoznawcze XVIII*(3), 19–30.
- Frankowska-Kozak, Bożena. 2009. *Logonimy podmiotów gospodarczych w północno-zachodniej Polsce w ostatnim dziesięcioleciu XX wieku* [Logonyms of business entities in North-Western Poland in the last decade of the 20th century]. Szczecin: Print Group.
- Gałkowski, Artur. 2011a. *Chrematonimy w funkcji kulturowo-użytkowej. Onomastyczne studium porównawcze na materiale polskim, włoskim, francuskim* [Cultural and practical functions of chrematonyms. A comparative onomastic study with reference to Polish, Italian and French examples]. 2nd ed. Łódź: Wydawnictwo UŁ.
- Gałkowski, Artur. 2011b. Chrematonomastyka jako autonomizująca się subdyscyplina nauk onomastycznych [Chrematonomastics as an autonomising subdiscipline of onomastic sciences]. In Biolik, Maria & Duma, Jerzy (eds.), *Chrematonimia jako fenomen współczesności* [Chrematonymy as a phenomenon of modern times], 181–193. Olsztyn: Wydawnictwo UWM w Olsztynie.
- Gałkowski, Artur. 2012. Propozycje a rozstrzygnięcia terminologiczno-pojęciowe dotyczące chrematonimii [Proposals vs. terminological and conceptual solutions in the field of chrematonymy]. In Łuc, Izabela & Podgórek, Małgorzata (eds.), *W komunikacyjnej przestrzeni nazw własnych i pospolitych* [In the communicative space of proper and

- common names], 187–200. Katowice: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego.
- Gałkowski, Artur. 2014a. La nature idiosyncrasique des chrématonymes. In Tort i Donada, Joan & Montagut i Montagut, Montserrat (eds.), *Els noms en la vida quotidiana. Actes del XXIV Congrès Internacional d'ICOS sobre Ciències Onomàstiques – Names in daily life. Proceedings of the XXIV International Congress of Onomastic Sciences*, 150–158. Barcelona: Generalitat de Catalunya, Departament de Cultura, Direcció General de Política Lingüística Onomàstica. (<http://www.gencat.cat/llengua/BTPL/ICOS2011/019.pdf>) (Accessed 2022-03-01.)
- Gałkowski, Artur. 2014b. Quelques remarques sur le statut de la chrématonomastique dans les études onomastiques. *Onomastica* LVIII, 79–88.
- Gałkowski, Artur. 2015. L'italiano nella formazione dei crematonimi di *marketing* in alcune aree linguistiche europee [Italian in the formation of marketing chrematonyms in some European linguistic areas]. In Klimkiewicz, Anna & Malinowska, Maria & Paleta, Alicja & Wrana, Magdalena (eds.), *L'Italia e la cultura europea* [Italy and European culture], 475–481. Firenze: Franco Cesati Editore.
- Gałkowski, Artur. 2017. Chrematonimia w kulturze współczesnej [Chrematonymy in contemporary culture]. *Onomastica* LXI/1, 55–71. DOI:10.17651/ONOMAST.61.1.4
- Gałkowski, Artur. 2018a. Definicja i zakres chrematonimii [Definition and scope of chrematonymy]. *Folia onomastica Croatica* 27, 1–14. (<https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/317410>) (Accessed 2022-03-01.)
- Gałkowski, Artur. 2018b. Names of sects: Between the unusual and manipulation. In Felecan, Oliviu (ed.), *Onomastics between sacred and profane*, 75–89. Wilmington, DE – Malaga, Vernon Press.
- Gałkowski, Artur. 2019. La terminologie de la chrématonymie de marketing : fondements historiques, conceptions, discussions. In Altmanova, Jana & Le Tallec, Gabrielle (eds.), *Lexicalisation de l'onomastique commerciale. Créer, diffuser, intégrer*, 91–105. Bruxelles: Peter Lang.
- Gałkowski, Artur. 2020. Real and quasi-heortonyms as contextualized and conceptualized intercultural names. *Prace Językoznawcze* XII(3), 73–90. (<https://czasopisma.uwm.edu.pl/index.php/pj/article/view/5707/4458>) (Accessed 2022-02-12.)
- Głowacki, Jerzy. 1990. Nazwy własne samolotów w polskim lotnictwie komunikacyjnym [Aircraft proper names in Polish transport aviation]. *Język Polski* LXX, 106–108.
- Górniewicz, Henryk. 1962 (Printed in 1963). Nazwy własne polskich statków i okrętów pełnomorskich [Proper names of Polish seagoing vessels and ships]. *Rocznik Gdański* XXI, 13–38.

- Grabka, Barbara. 2005. Święta religijne w języku zapisane [Religious holidays noted in the language]. *Język Polski* LXXXV(1), 51–55.
- Groblińska, Justyna. 2019. I nomi delle imprese gastronomiche con un elemento italiano nel voivodato di Łódź [Names of gastronomic businesses with an Italian element in the Łódź voivodship]. In Koman, Aleksandra & Kwaśniewska-Urban, Paulina & Woźniak, Katarzyna (eds.), *Punti d'incontro. Studia sulla lingua, sulla letteratura, sulla cultura* [Meeting points. Studies on language, literature and culture], 147–156. Kraków: Wydawnictwo Naukowe UP.
- Groblińska, Justyna. 2022. *Nomi delle organizzazioni non profit in Italia nella prospettiva crematonomastica* [Names of non-profit organisations in Italy in the chrematonomastic perspective]. Łódź: Wydawnictwo UŁ.
- Jadanowska, Karolina. 2014. Słowotwórstwo onomastyczne na przykładzie toruńskich chrematonimów [Onomastic word formation on the example of chrematonyms in Toruń]. In Rogowska Cybulska, Ewa & Badyda, Ewa (eds.), *Wokół słów i znaczeń VI. Słowotwórstwo dawne i współczesne* [Around words and meanings VI. Old and modern word formation], 227–235. Gdańsk: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego.
- Jakus-Borkowa, Ewa. 1987. *Nazewnictwo polskie* [Polish onomastic studies]. Opole: Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna im. Powstańców Śląskich w Opolu.
- Jakus-Borkowa, Ewa. 2004. *Polskie nazewnictwo kosmiczne* [Polish cosmic naming]. Opole: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego.
- Jaruszewski, Kazimierz. 2014. Z badań nad nazewnictwem klubów i organizacji sportowych ziemi chojnickiej [Research on the names of sports clubs and organisations in the Chojnice area]. *Zeszyty Chojnickie* 29, 63–76.
- Karaś, Mieczysław. 1968. W sprawie polskiej terminologii onomastycznej [On Polish onomastic terminology]. *Onomastica* XIII, 352–360.
- Kaszewski, Krzysztof. 2016. Tytuły gier komputerowych – tendencje fleksyjne [Computer game titles – inflectional tendencies]. *Prace Językoznawcze* XVIII(3), 77–88.
- Klinkosz, Małgorzata. 2013. Chrematonimy kaszubskie jako przykład poliwalencji kulturowej [Kashubian chrematonyms as an example of cultural polyvalence]. In Klinkosz, Małgorzata (ed.), *Językowy, literacki i kulturowy obraz Pomorza* [Linguistic, literary and cultural image of Pomerania], vol. 1, 77–84. Gdańsk: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, Instytut Kaszubski.
- Koß, Gerhard. 1999. Was ist 'Ökonymie'? Vom Einzug der Globalisierung in die Onomastik. *Beiträge zur Namenforschung* 34, 373–444.
- Kosyl, Czesław. 1993. Chrematonimy [Chrematonyms]. In Bartmiński, Jerzy (ed.), *Współczesny język polski. Encyklopedia kultury polskiej* [Contemporary Polish Language. Encyclopedia of Polish Culture], vol. II, 83–97. Wrocław: Wiedza o Kulturze.

- Kosyl, Czesław. 2003. Chrematonimia [Chrematonymy]. In Rzetelska-Feleszko, Ewa & Cieślíkowa, Aleksandra & Duma, Jerzy (eds.), *Słowiańska onomastyka. Encyklopedia* [Slavic onomastics. Encyclopedia], vol. II, 370–375. Kraków-Warszawa: Towarzystwo Naukowe Warszawskie.
- Lindner, Jacek. 2020. Barok na szyldach. Historia nazewnictwa firmowego w Polsce po 1945 [Baroque on signboards. History of company naming in Poland after 1945]. *Heteroglossia* 10, 231–242.
- Łomzik, Magdalena. 2020. *Strategie i techniki przekładu niemieckojęzycznych nazw placówek medycznych w tłumaczeniu poświadczonym* [Translation strategies and techniques for German-language medical facility names in certified translation]. Kraków: Wydawnictwo Naukowe UP.
- Łuc, Izabela. 2020. Leksyka religijna jako wartościujący komponent chrematonimii marketingowej [Religious lexis as a valuing component of marketing chrematonymy]. *Roczniki Humanistyczne KUL* LXVIII(6), 123–140.
- Mrózek, Robert. 2002. Dorobek i perspektywy onomastyki polskiej [The achievements and perspectives of Polish onomastics]. *Onomastica* XLVII, 23–35.
- Myszka, Agnieszka. 2017. Modele strukturalne nazwań przedsiębiorstw galicyjskich na podstawie ogłoszeń prasowych z przełomu XIX i XX wieku [Structural models of Galician business names on the basis of newspaper advertisements from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries]. *Słowo. Studia Językoznawcze* 8, 132–153.
- Nowakowska, Maria & Odaloš, Pavol. 1999. O pewnym typie nowych polskich i słowackich chrematonimów (nazwy organizacji politycznych i banków) [On a certain type of new Polish and Slovak chrematonyms (names of political organisations and banks)]. *Zeszyty Naukowe WSHE w Łodzi, Filologia Polska. Językoznawstwo* 3(5), 39–47.
- Platen, Christoph. 1997. "Ökonymie". *Zur Produktnamen-Linguistik im Europäischen Binnenmarkt*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag.
- Podol'skaya, Nataliya V. 1988 [1978]. *Slovar' russkoj onomasticheskoy terminologii* [Dictionary of Russian onomastic terminology]. Moskwa: Nauka.
- Przybylska, Renata. 2019. Nazwy odznaczeń w Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej [Names of decorations in the Second Polish Republic]. In Batko-Tokarz, Barbara & Pręcerek-Kisielak, Sylwia (eds.), *Niepodległa wobec języka polskiego* [Independent [Poland] and the Polish language], 115–128. Kraków: Wydawnictwo UJ.
- Puda-Blokesz, Magdalena. 2021. *Dziedzictwo mitologii starożytnych w polskiej chrematonimii funeralnej* [The heritage of ancient mythologies in Polish funerary chrematonymy]. Kraków: Wydawnictwo UP.

- Rzetelska-Feleszko, Ewa. 1994. Najnowsze nazwy sklepów [Latest shop names]. In Wrocławska, Elżbieta (ed.), *Uwarunkowania i przyczyny zmian językowych. Zbiór studiów* [Determinants and causes of language changes. A collection of studies], 133–142. Warszawa: Sławistyczny Ośrodek Wydawniczy.
- Rzetelska-Feleszko, Ewa. 2000. Praskie nazwy firmowe [Prague brand names]. In Olivová-Nezbedová, Libuše & Harvalík, Milan (eds.), *Sborník rozprav k sedmdesátým narozeninám univ. prof. PhDr. Ivana Lutterera, CSc. Onomastické práce IV* [A collection of essays on the seventieth birthday of Prof. Ivan Lutterer, PhD, CSc. Onomastic Works IV], 424–430. Praha: Ústav pro jazyk český AV ČR.
- Siwiec, Adam. 2012. *Nazwy własne obiektów handlowo-usługowych w przestrzeni miasta* [Proper names of retail and service facilities in the city space]. Lublin: Wydawnictwo UMCS.
- Skowronek, Katarzyna & Rutkowski, Mariusz. 2004. *Media i nazwy. Z zagadnień onomastyki medialnej* [Media and names. Media onomastics]. Kraków: LEXIS.
- Sojka-Masztalerz, Helena. 2004. Firmonimy we współczesnym języku polskim i ukraińskim. Próba porównania [Firmonyms in contemporary Polish and Ukrainian. An attempt to compare]. In Michalewski, Kazimierz (ed.), *Współczesne odmiany języka narodowego* [Modern varieties of the national language], 401–409. Łódź: Wydawnictwo UŁ.
- Stelmach, Halina. 2018. Wizerunek mężczyzny w nazwach wódek [The image of men in names of vodkas]. *Problemy Nauk Stosowanych* 8, 217–226.
- Stelmach, Halina. 2019. *Nazwy wódek polskich i z krajów byłego Związku Radzieckiego. Aspekt kulturowo-językowy* [Names of vodkas made in Poland and in countries of the former Soviet Union. A cultural and linguistic aspect]. Szczecin: Volumina.pl.
- Svoboda, Jan. 1960. K slovanské onomastické terminologii [On Slavic onomastic terminology]. *Zpravodaj Mistopisné komise ČSAV I*, 273–284.
- Swoboda, Paweł. 2010/2011. Nazwy komitetów wyborczych w wyborach samorządowych w województwie śląskim w 2006 roku [Names of electoral committees in the 2006 local elections in the Silesian Voivodeship]. *Socjolingwistyka* 24/25, 135–146.
- Szczęk, Joanna & Kałasznik, Marcelina. 2014. Farben in der Küche. Zur Rolle der Farbbezeichnungen in der kulinarischen Nominaton im Deutschen. *Studia Germanica Posnaniensia* 31, 193–207.
- Szelewski, Maciej. 2010. *Ergonimy komercyjne w polskiej i rosyjskiej przestrzeni językowej* [Commercial ergonyms in the Polish and Russian language space]. Zielona Góra: Oficyna Wydawnicza Uniwersytetu Zielonogórskiego.

- Šrámek, Rudolf. 1999. *Úvod do obecné onomastiky* [Introduction to general onomastics]. Brno: Masarykova univerzita.
- Šrámek, Rudolf & Knappová, Miloslava. 1996. *Namen von Sachen (Chrematonymie) I, II*. In Eichler, Ernst & Hilty, Gerold & Löffler, Heinrich & Steger, Hugo & Zgusta, Ladislav (eds.), *Namenforschung. Name studies. Les noms propres. Ein internationales. Handbuch zur Onomastik. An international handbook of onomastics. Manuel international d'onomastique*, Vol. II, 1562–1567 and 1567–1572. Berlin – New York: Walter de Gruyter.
- Šrámek, Rudolf & Kuba, Ludvík. 1989. *Chrématonyma z hlediska teorie a praxe* [Chrematonyms in theory and practice]. Brno: Onomastická komise ČSAV.
- Tomasik, Piotr. 2016. *Nazewnictwo kolejowe. Na materiale języka polskiego, rosyjskiego i czeskiego* [Railway naming. On Polish, Russian and Czech material]. Bydgoszcz: Wydawnictwo UKW.
- Tomasik, Samuela. 2021. *O współczesnym nazewnictwie produktów leczniczych* [On the modern naming of medicinal products]. Bydgoszcz: Wydawnictwo UKW.
- Vidoeski, Bozhidar et al. (eds.). 1983. *Osnoven sistem i terminologiya na slovenskata onomastika/Osnovnaya sistema i terminologiya slavyanskoj onomastiki/Grundsystem und Terminologie der slawischen Onomastik*. Skopje: Makedonska Akademiya na Naukite i Umetnostite.
- Waniakowa, Jadwiga. 2003. *Polska naukowa terminologia astronomiczna* [Polish scientific astronomical terminology]. Kraków: IJP PAN.
- Włoskowicz, Wojciech. 2020. *Nazwy austro-węgierskich jednostek wojskowych. Studium polityki nazewnictwa z zakresu chrematonimii wojskowej* [Names of Austro-Hungarian military units. A study of the naming policy in military chrematonymy]. *Onomastica* LXIV, 121–148.
- Zwoliński, Przemysław. 1982. *Mieście hrematonimov w onomastice* [The place of chrematonyms in onomastics]. In Rymut, Kazimierz (ed.), *Proceedings of The Thirteenth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, Kraków, August 21–25, 1978*, vol. II (*Zeszyty Naukowe UJ. Prace Językoznawcze* 69), 649–652. Wrocław – Warszawa – Kraków – Gdańsk – Łódź: Ossolineum.